

Climate Change, Ozone Depletion and Ecosystem Changes and Health

Ongoing Activities	
Regional Activity	
MEA (Multilateral Environment Agreement)	Status/Contact
Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate is an innovative new effort to accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies and its member countries include Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, and the United States. ◆ http://asiapacificpartnership.org/default.aspx
Asia-Pacific Network on Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A knowledge-based on-line clearing house for Asia-Pacific region on climate change issues, providing platform for policy dialogues and consultation within the region and access to latest information ◆ http://www.ap-net.org/index.html
Clean Air Initiative Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CAI-Asia aim to support activities that promote the co-benefits approach to urban air quality management and climate change mitigation in Asia. ◆ http://www.cleanairnet.org/caiasia/1412/propertyvalue-13784.html
Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The SDS-SEA addresses, amongst others, key concerns of our coasts and oceans, providing a platform for cooperation at the regional, sub-regional, national and local levels, and for intergovernmental, interagency and inter-sectoral collaboration ◆ http://www.internationalwildlifelaw.org/
TEMM (Tripartite Environment Minister Meeting among China, Japan and Korea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The environment ministers of the three countries have been holding the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan and Korea (TEMM) on annual basis since 1999. Within this framework, the three countries aim to promote environmental management, to take a leading role in regional environmental management, and also to contribute to global environmental improvement. Ecological Conservation in Northwest China Project (phase1: 2003. 12.06 ~ 2004.10.15/ phase2: 30. Sep.2005~29.Sep. 2006) ◆ http://www.temm.org
Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This is responsible for coordinating the development, monitoring and implementation of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy(2001-2005) and this includes Japan, US, Australia, Indonesia, India, China, Russia and the Ramsar and Bonn Conventions, BirdLife International, the World Wide Fund for Nature, Chairs of Species Working Groups (Anatidae, cranes and shorebirds), UNDP/GEF and Wetlands International Specialist Groups ◆ http://www.ramsar.org/mtg/mtg_mwcc7.htm
ASEAN Center for biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This is an intergovernmental regional centre that facilitates cooperation and coordination among the members of ASEAN, and with relevant national governments, regional and international organizations on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, guided by fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such biodiversity. ◆ http://acbsite6.aseanbiodiversity.org/bio_joomla/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1
Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This is an intergovernmental organization that promotes rural development through sustainable aquaculture including biodiversity and health issues. Its members are Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Other participating (non-member) governments include Rep. of Korea, Lao PDR and Singapore from Southeast and East Asia and other international organizations. ◆ http://www.enaca.org
The ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ It was agreed on 9, Jul, 1985 including Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and ASEAN to undertake individual and joint action for the conservation and management of their

Nature and Natural Resources	<p>living resources and the other natural elements on which they depend.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ http://www.aseansec.org/1490.htm
South East Asia and the Pacific (SEAP) Regional Network of Ozone Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ With Sida's support in 1992, a network for government officers who are in charge of phasing out ozone depleting substances in their countries and it's called as the Ozone Officers Network for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, or ODSNET/SEAP and managed by UNEP as a part of its global networking under the OzonAction Programme. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia and Sweden are the member countries. ♦ http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/networks/seap.asp
UNODC-UNEP Cooperation on Cross-Border Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ UNEP facilitated discussions between Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam on illegal ODS trade UNODC-UNEP cooperation proposal to include ODS. It helps nations strengthen their capacity to address these challenges at the national, community, and global levels, by seeking out and sharing the best practices, providing innovative policy advice, and linking partners through pilot projects that help poor people build sustainable livelihoods. ♦ http://un.by/en/undp/focus-areas/cross-border
ASEAN Cooperation on Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ ASEAN recognizes the synergistic benefits in addressing common environmental problems on a regional basis and has since 1977 developed a series of ASEAN Sub-regional Environmental Programmes (ASEP I, II, and III), followed by the Strategic Plan of Action on the Environment, 1999-2004 (SPAEE). ♦ http://environment.asean.org
Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Status/Contact
ADB's Energy efficiency project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ ADB's Energy Efficiency Initiative (EEI) is helping clean energy grow EEI was launched in 2005 to increase clean energy investments to \$1 billion per year starting 2008. We have developed country-specific strategies to promote clean energy projects in the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, and Viet Nam and expect to mobilize additional resources.ⁱ ♦ http://www.adb.org
Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ This main goal has been improved and PROSEA has vision to become a leading organization in promoting the sustainable use of plant resources of the South-East Asia region for the better livelihood of the regional communities. ♦ http://proseanet.org/prosea
Project Sky Hole Patching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ The project objective is to curb illegal trade in ozone depleting substances (ODS) and dangerous waste in the Asia Pacific region and it is designed Project Sky Hole Patching and it started in September, 2006 ♦ http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=487&ArticleID=5344&l=en
Conference/ Information/ Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Status/Contact
Regional Conference on Climate Change and Human Health in Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ It was held in Bali, Indonesia on 10~12 December, 2007. Countries in this region made national presentation respectively reporting health effect of climate change. Relevant documents are available below. ♦ http://www.wpro.who.int/sites/hse/meetings/regionalconference_CC_Bali.htm
The Asia-Pacific health ministers' conference on climate change and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ It was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 18-19 September, 2008 and highlighting enhancement of strategic and continuous communication among the region's health ministers and the National Focal Points to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and need to accelerate strengthening of health protection systems in response to climate change ♦ www.moh.gov.my
26 th meeting of Ministers of Health and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ It was held on 8-11, September, 2008 in India and from this meeting, the Regional committee (WHO SEARO) understood that global climate change has resulted in the emergence and re-emergence of

the 61 st session of the WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia	<p>dengue in the Region with an increase in outbreaks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section1430/Section1439/Section1638/Section2525.htm
Workshop on Climate Change and Health in South-East and East Asian Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ It was held on 2-5 July, 2007 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam in the region participated. ◆ The objectives of the workshop were to (1) review and share the experiences of the impacts of climate variability and long-term climate change in the South-East and East Asia region and actions taken to mitigate them; (2) learn available methodologies and tools for vulnerability assessment and possible options for adaptation to changing climate which minimize health impacts; and (3) develop a regional approach to promote country adaptation mechanisms to address key health and environment issues resulting from climate variability and change. ◆ http://www.wpro.who.int/sites/hse/meetings/cc_workshop_aug2007.htm
Asia Pacific conference on climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ It was held on 4-7, Nov, 2008 in Manila, Philippines and it aims to forge an Asia Pacific network and cooperation framework on climate change adaptation for local governments and organized by Centre for Initiatives and Research on Climate Adaptation (CIRCA) ◆ http://albaycirca.org/apccca/index.html
Asia Regional preparatory meeting for Ramsar COP 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ It was held on 14-18, Jan.,2008 in Bangkok, Thailand and during the meeting one of the major issues was “wetlands and human health” ◆ www.ramsar.org
Asia-Pacific Eco Health Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The focus of the conference is on the interdependence between human health, ecology and sustainability and held on 30, Nov – 3,Dec,2007 Melbourne, Australia ◆ http://es.epa.gov/ncer/biodiversity/events_archive.html
South Asia/ South East Asia and Pacific Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ During the Meeting of the Joint South Asia / South East Asia and Pacific Networks of Ozone Officers held in Bhutan, 10-13 April, a celebration was also held in honour of the 20th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol.ⁱⁱ
Regional Ozone Quiz for the upcoming anniversary of the Montreal Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This event was organized by UNEP Region for Asia Pacific and for this meeting, 30 students from 15 countries took part in. ◆ http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction/events/ozoneday/2007_events.htm
UNEP-ABU Asia-Pacific PSA Contest on Ozone Layer Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This contests was supported by UNEP-ABU (Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union). It was prepared for contest consisting of public service announcement (PSA), video and audio news releases (VNRs), news feature item (NFIs) and short documentaries to television and radio broadcasters in the Asia-Pacific region.ⁱⁱⁱ

International Activity

MEA (Multilateral Environment Agreement)	Status/Contact
Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Convention to tackle desertification established after United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. Currently Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (ROK), Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam are parties among the regional charter countries. ◆ http://www.unccd.int
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Convention to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable and currently Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (ROK), Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam in regional charter. Its COP 14 was held in Poznan, Poland.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ http://www.unfccc.int
Group on Earth Observations (GEO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ This was launched in 2003 at the first Earth Observation Summit when 33 nations and the European Commission committed to move toward development of a comprehensive, coordinated, and sustained Earth observation system. ♦ http://earthobservations.org
Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ It was adopted by the FAO Conference on 3 November 2001. It will come into force on ratification by 40 countries. The FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture will act as the Interim Committee for the Treaty in the meantime. ♦ http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/conventionsandcodes/plantgeneticresources/en/
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ The IPPC is an international treaty to secure action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. It is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) which adopts International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs. Currently, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam are the parties among the regional charter countries. ♦ http://www.ippc.int
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Conventions aiming to protect certain plants and animals by regulating and monitoring their international trade to prevent the trade from reaching unsustainable levels. This International Convention entered into force in 1975. ♦ http://www.cites.org
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include 110 (as of 1 October 2008) Parties ♦ http://www.cms.int
The World Heritage Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Convention to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972. ♦ http://whc.unesco.org
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Convention aims to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting from human activities and Cooperate for better understanding. It was adopted 1985 and entered into force 1988.^{iv} ♦ http://www.unep.org/ozone, http://www.unep.ch/ozone
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ A landmark international agreement designed to protect the stratospheric ozone layer, which was originally signed in 1987 and became effective in 1989. ♦ http://ozone.unep.org
Projects	Status/Contact
Low Carbon City Initiative in China (LCCI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ LCCI will explore low carbon development models in different cities, working to improve energy efficiency in industry, construction and transportation sectors. It will also address the development of renewable energy and ensure that other cities in China can learn from successful experiences and replicate them. WWF, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and other NGOs in China have the partnership on this. ♦ http://www.wwfchina.org/english/sub_loca.php?loca=1&sub=96
WORLD HEALTH DAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ The goals are to raise awareness and public understanding of the health consequences of climate

2008: "Protecting Health from Climate Change"	<p>change; show the impact of the interdependency between health and climate change on national and international decisions and policies and demonstrate WHO's role in facing the challenges globally and in regions, countries and communities; spark commitment among governments, international organizations, donors, civil society, businesses and communities (especially among young people) to collaborate in putting health at the heart of the climate change agenda and it was held on 7th April 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ http://www.who.int/world-health-day/previous/2008/en/index.html
FAO/Netherlands Partnership Programme (FNPP) in Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ It aims to implement activities that contribute towards the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. FAO, through the FNPP, assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), through its National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) and its research centres, in the implementation of nine priority activities selected from the NABP. ◆ http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/country-in-focus-laos/en/
The Cardamom Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Based on non-profit organization located in New York city and It aims to help protect the Cardamom Mountains region from environmental damage by raising awareness and funds that go directly to the ongoing conservation effort on the ground in Cambodia and to make the Cardamoms and their preservation an avenue for national renewal for Cambodians after years of extreme hardship through environmental education programs that, often in partnership with local organizations, involve Cambodians in this precious part of their national heritage. ◆ http://www.cardamom.org/
Conference/ Information/ Workshops	Status/Contact
14 th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC And Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP14/CMP4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznań (1 - 12 December 2008, Poznan, Poland) with a clear commitment from governments to shift into full negotiating mode next year in order to shape an ambitious and effective international response to climate change, to be agreed in Copenhagen at the end of 2009. Parties agreed that the first draft of a concrete negotiating text would be available at a UNFCCC gathering in Bonn in June of 2009. ◆ http://unfccc.int/meetings/cop_14/items/4481.php
Second International Conference on Health and Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The conference aimed to advance dialogue and collaboration across sectors on issues linking biodiversity with human health and well-being, highlighting practical cross-sectoral and holistic approaches to addressing the issues, held on 25, Feb-1, Mar, 2008 in Galway, Ireland ◆ http://www.cohabnet.org/cohab2008/index.htm
International Conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases (ICEID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The conference brought together public health professionals to encourage the exchange of scientific and public health information on global emerging infectious disease issues, held on 16-19 Mar, 2008 in Atlanta, Georgia, US ◆ http://www.iceid.org
20 th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol Awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ During the 20th Anniversary celebrations held just prior and during the 19th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, its OzonAction Branch, and staff received awards in recognition toward their assistance to developing countries in the global effort to phase out ozone depleting substances and protect the ozone layer, held during 17-21 September 2007, Montreal, Canada ◆ http://www.iisd.ca/ozone/mop19/19september.htm
USEPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Information about the science of ozone depletion, EPA's regulatory approach to protecting the ozone layer, alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, and sun safety ◆ http://www.epa.gov/Ozone/strathome.html
OzonAction management information system (MIS) project Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Part of the ozonaction branch's internal project monitoring system ◆ http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/omis.asp

National Activity	
Countries	Status/Contact
Brunei Darussalam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Solid Waste Management Working Group: It was established by the National Committee on Environment in 1994 to establish environmental quality objectives and corresponding standards and monitoring requirements. - Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation: http://www.env.gov.bn
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Laws, Legislation and Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): it aims to meet the requirements of the Convention and to promote co-ordination and collaboration of national and international efforts for the biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and the National Biodiversity Steering Committee was established. ◆ Terminal phase-out management plan for the phase-out of CFCs (first tranche): for complete phase-out of CFCs through implementation of policy, regulatory and institutional support; training, capacity building and awareness; technical assistance and equipment support to servicing and training establishments; technical assistance and incentive programme for end users; and project implementation and monitoring, jointly implemented with UNEP and UNDP (http://www.unep.fr/ozonation) ◆ Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: Preparation of the HPMP including assistance for policy and legislation; survey of HCFC use and analysis of data; and development and finalization of the full HPMP including consultations, jointly implemented with UNEP and UNDP (http://www.unep.fr/ozonation) ◆ Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase IV): To develop and implement public and sector specific education and awareness programmes; provide information on ODS phase-out schedules and regulations to stakeholders by UNEP (http://www.unep.fr/ozonation) ◆ UNFCCC adaptation National plan includes Malaria Education and Mosquito Habitat Clearance Campaigns (500,000 US\$ per year)^v ◆ Second National Communication to UNFCCC: funded by UNDP, GEF funding, The project also aims to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the Kingdom of Cambodia in mainstreaming climate change concerns into its sectoral and national development planning priorities.^{vi} ◆ Conservation Area Landscape Management: Funded by UNDP, GEF, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), duration: 2006-2012 and this project is working toward the effective conservation of the key components of the biodiversity of Cambodia's Northern Plains landscape.^{vii} ◆ Tonle Sap Conservation Project: Funded by UNDP, GEF, ADB, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), UNV together during 2004-2011. The TSCP aims at developing the management capacity for biodiversity conservation in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve (TSBR).^{viii} ◆ Implementation of the Refrigerant Management Plan □ The project aims to reduce the consumption of CFC refrigeration in Cambodia by 20 metric tons including the activities about awareness workshops for implementation and 25 training courses, Funded by UNDP multilateral fund during 2004 ~2008^{ix}
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (MEP)- http://english.mep.gov.cn/ - National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) - CHINA/UNDP: The Fourth China Country Programme - China Climate Change Info-Net - Center of Environmental Sciences (Peking University)- since 1982 establishment - Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) - International Institute for Earth System Science (ESSI): International Institute for Earth System Science (ESSI)

- ◆ Laws, Legislation and Policies
 - Meteorology Law of the People's Republic of China (Oct, 1999)
 - Regulations for the Implementation of Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China (Jan, 2000)
 - Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Wild Plants Protection (Decree No. 204 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on Sep. 30, 1996)
 - Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves (Decree No.167 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on Oct. 9, 1994)
 - Regulations for the Implementation of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Terrestrial Wildlife (Mar. 1,1992)
 - A Circular Decree of the State Council Concerning Strict Protection of Precious and Rare Wild Animals (April 13, 1983)
- ◆ The 20 ways to 20% campaign: started in January 2007 by WWF for the purpose of promoting awareness of and encouraging public's engagement in, energy saving.^x
- ◆ China End Use Energy Efficiency Programme (EUEEP) aims to significantly improve the efficiency of the major end-use sectors (industry and buildings) and it is implemented by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in collaboration with UNDP, GEF.^{xi}
- ◆ Energy Conservation and GHG Emissions Reduction in Chinese Township-Village Enterprises (TVEs-phase II): processed during 2000-2007 and aiming to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in the TVE sector by increasing the utilization of energy efficient technologies and products in the brick, cement, metal casting and coking sectors under collaboration of ministry of agriculture, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and local TVEs in the brick, cement, metal casting and coking sectors and UNDP.^{xii}
- ◆ Barrier Removal for the Widespread Commercialization of Energy-efficient CFC-free Refrigerators (1999-2006): involving the State Environmental Protection Administration, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 16 refrigerator manufacturers and 10 compressors manufacturer with UNDP accomplished energy efficiency and reduced GHG emissions by removing barriers to the widespread commercialization of energy-efficient refrigerators.^{xiii}
- ◆ CFCs, CTC and halon accelerated phase-out-plan (II tranche): include the accelerated reduction targets for the production of halon-1301, the consumption of CFC-11 under the polyurethane foam sector plan, control on the import and export of CFCs and halon-1301, stockpiling of CFCs for consumption beyond 2007, and preparing contracts with CFC producers to close down production in 2007 and funded by USA. (<http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction>)
- ◆ Sector plan for phase-out of CFCs consumption in MDI (Metered-Dose Inhaler) sector includes training programmes and several technical assistance activities and assisted by UNIDO. (<http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction>)
- ◆ Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan (V tranche): The management information system will be maintained, the monitoring of the MAC servicing and vehicle disposal sectors and the issuance of publication materials will continue; and facilitating the establishment of a CFCs collection and reclamation system by UNIDO. (<http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction>)
- ◆ Sector plan for methyl bromide production sector (II tranche): The following activities will be implemented study tour to non-Article 5 countries to study policies for methyl bromide production and consumption management, quota system, traceability, and monitoring, monitoring systems and establishment of a long term supervision and monitoring mechanism; formulate and agree upon production quotas and compensations; audit implementation status and production quota and technical assistance for the implementation of the phase-out sector plan by UNIDO (<http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction>)
- ◆ Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: extruded polystyrene foam: Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan focusing on the extruded polystyrene foam sub-sector, jointly implemented with Germany and UNIDO. (<http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction>)
- ◆ National phase-out of methyl bromide (phase II, III tranche): Continued operation of the technical assistance and monitoring system that was established in 2006 to control the effective and safe use of phosphine, provide up-to-date support to technical and managerial staff, and monitors treatment

	<p>costs vis-à-vis various alternatives. By UNIDO (http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Awareness/outreach activities on HCFC phase-out and its challenges during HPMP preparatory phase : To meet its compliance commitments for HCFCs by ensuring that target groups are made aware of the HCFC phase out and potential slow down the growth in the country by UNEP (http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction) ◆ Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VIII): To continue the improvement of policy formulation and enforcement by UNDP. (http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction) ◆ National phase-out of methyl bromide (phase II) : This phase of the project will focus mainly on the phase-out of MB used as a soil fumigant in the horticulture, strawberry and flower sectors, and remaining consumption of MB in the tobacco sector by Italy, (http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction) ◆ Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: polyurethane foam sector: Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan focusing on the polyurethane foam sub-sector by IBRD (http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction) ◆ Strategy for gradual phase-out of 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) production (II stage programme): Signing of the contract with TCA4 to close down and dismantle the plant no later than Oct. 2009 so that production of TCA could be terminated by January 2010 (the verification of the close down would be done in early 2010) (http://www.uneptie.org/Ozonaction)
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of Caring about Climate Change (OCCC): OCCC is one of a Non-Government Organizations that cares about the Change and Impact of World Climate Change, with general work Program Constitution. OCCC is a full supporter of Kyoto Protocol implementation. (http://www.wappi.or.id) - Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR): CIFOR is a global knowledge organization committed to enhancing the benefits of forests for people in the tropics. (http://www.cifor.cgiar.org) ◆ Laws, Legislation and Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministerial Decree No.376/MenkeKs/ PER/VIII/1990 prohibited CFCs in aerosols and cosmetics. Indonesia's Pesticide Commission banned the use of CFCs in pesticide products in 1991 and the use of methyl bromide from 1997. Indonesia plans to phase-out all ODS well ahead of the Montreal Protocol date of 2010 for Article 5 countries. ^{xiv} ◆ National Workshop on Climate Change and Human Health was Held on 22 ~ 23 Nov.,2007 in Karawaci Tangerang, Indonesia and it was conducted by the Environmental Health Unit, Ministry of Health Indonesia together with the World Health Organization in Indonesia. ◆ Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase VI): Continue the effective management, monitoring and enforcement on phase-out activities; strengthen the capacity of local institutions on their roles to control and monitor ODS activities by UNDP (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction) ◆ Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: Preparation of the HPMP including assistance for policy and legislation; survey of HCFC use and analysis of data; and development and finalization of the full HPMP including consultations (jointly implemented with UNIDO and the World Bank) by UNDP (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction) ◆ Technical assistance to implement national transition strategy to CFC-free MDI (Review and adjustment of CFC and MDI-related policies and regulations as needed to ensure smooth transition to non-CFC MDI treatments) by IBRD. (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction)
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES): NIES was established in 1974 to elucidate the adverse effects of environmental pollution on human health, to search for countermeasures to these threats, to conduct more intensive research both on global environmental changes and their effects, and on conservation of the natural environment. (http://www.nies.go.jp) - The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (http://www.iges.or.jp)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO): NEDO was established in Oct. 1980 as a semi-governmental organization under the ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) in fields related to technological development in Japan (http://www.nedo.go.jp/english/index.html) - Research Institute of Innovative Technology for The Earth (RITE): (http://www.rite.or.jp/English/E-home-frame.html) - Japan Marine Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC): The Frontier Research System for Global Change was established in Oct. 1997 by the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) and Japan Marine Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC), to implement process research (modeling). Through this program, we are extending research activities towards the prediction of global change. (http://www.jamstec.go.jp/index-e.html) - National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) has Earth Observation Research Center (EORC), Global Observation Information Network (GOIN) Project (http://www.nasda.go.jp/index_e.html) - APEC Virtual Center for Environmental Technology Exchange (APEC-VC): (http://www.apec-vc.or.jp) - The Global Environment Information Centre: (http://www.geic.or.jp) - Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC): The Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC) was established in 1990 supported by Environment Agency of Japanese Government for the promotion of international environmental cooperation in a non-governmental position. The objective of OECC is to contribute to the global conservation of the environment through international environmental cooperation, studies, and research and information activities in the era of international interdependence. (http://www.oecc.or.jp/english/index.htm) - Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC): Supporting to UNEP-IETC's activities and promoting partnership between developing countries and Japan for global environmental preservation. (http://www.unep.or.jp/gec) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Laws, Legislation and policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming Law No.117 of 1998, Effective on October 9, 1998 (MOEJ) - Fluorocarbons Recovery and Destruction Law (2001)
Korea (Republic of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment established a "CDM Export Industry Promotion Organization" for knowledge and information sharing, financial supporting with developing countries. (http://eng.me.go.kr/docs/index.html) - National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER): system made it possible for the NIER to initiate research on global environmental changes or indoor environment. (http://eng.nier.go.kr) - Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI): (http://www.keei.re.kr/index.html) - Research Institute for Energy, Environment, & Economy (RIEE): It was established in 1998. The Major areas of research are energy-economy, environment - economy, environment-management, and environment-collaboration. (http://rieee.knu.ac.kr) ◆ As of July 2008, a total of 54 CDM projects are being promoted, and 19 cases representing 14,601.6 (unit: 1,000 CO₂/year) have completed registration. ◆ GHG (Greenhouse Gas) labeling system is being implemented. Aug. ~ Dec. 2008, possible issues of system execution are investigated in advance, and as a pilot effort, 10 major products are selected and the system is operated as a model. Starting in 2009, statutes and systems will be prepared or revised, and the greenhouse gas labeling system will be implemented in earnest. ◆ Support for Local governments in responding to Climate change: To respond to climate change, the

	<p>function of local governments in executing national policy in the field is essential. For this reason, the central government (Ministry of Environment) is implementing technological and financial support for the promotion of pro-active response measures by local governments to climate change</p>
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Laws, Legislation and Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Endorsed a National Agriculture Biodiversity Programme (NABP), indicating a commitment to conserving and sustainably managing agricultural biodiversity - Decree on Adoption of Tropical Forestry Programme 1991 - Decree of Wild Animals, Fisheries, Hunting, and Fishing 1989^{xv}. - Prime Ministerial Decree No. 164 on National Biodiversity Conservation Areas - COM Decree 185, Defining the Prohibition of Certain Species of Wild Animals - Prime Ministerial Decree No. 169/PM on Forestry and Land Use (1996) - Prime Ministerial Decree 03/PM on Land and Forest Allocation Policy (1992) (http://www.rrcap.unep.org/country/cp/seasia/cp_laoPDR.cfm) ◆ 'Forestry Strategy to 2020' was initiated in 2001 with support from Sida and JICA following 'Forestry vision for 2020'. ◆ The 'National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan' (NBSAP) was approved in 2004 with a goal of promoting participatory and sustainable management of biodiversity^{xvi}.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Science, Technology and The Environment (MOSTE): This was established in 1973 as the Ministry of Technology, Research and Local Government, promoting and developing science and technology in the country :http://www.moste.gov.my - Department of Environment: http://www.jas.sains.my - Malaysian Meteorological Service: http://www.kjc.gov.my - Malaysia and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: http://www.kjc.gov.my/people/ccm/webpages - The national IGBP committee of Malaysia: http://www.kjc.gov.my/people/igbp/webpages ◆ Laws, Legislation and policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Quality (Halon Management) Regulations 1999 - Environmental Quality (Refrigerant Management) Regulations 1999 - Environmental Quality (Prohibition On The Use of Chlorofluorocarbons And Other Gases As Properllants And Blowing Agents) Order 1993 - P.U.(A) 434/93^{xvii} ◆ Second National conference on extreme weather and climate change understanding science and risk reduction on 14-15 October, 2008 at Putrajaya International Convention Center.^{xviii} ◆ By end of December 1999, 100 ODS projects and activities were completed amounting to US\$32 million disbursed from the Multilateral Fund. In 1997 Malaysia was awarded the UNEP Ozone Awards and USEPA's Best-of-the Best Stratospheric Protection Award. ◆ Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: Preparation of the HPMP including assistance for policy and legislation; survey of HCFC use and analysis of data; and development and finalization of the full HPMP including consultations (jointly implemented with UNEP, UNIDO and UNDP (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction)) ◆ Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase VII): Continue and strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of all phase out projects; enforcement of the regulations in place; preparing for the accelerated phase out of HCFCs; and data reporting. (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction)
Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agency for Nature Conservation: in conjunction with the Forest Bureau was established which is responsible for implementing forest policy. - National Forestry Institute ◆ Laws, Legislation and policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some environmental laws like the law on forests, the law on natural plants, the law on hunting, the law on special protected areas and the law on environmental protection have been enacted in the period 1994 to 1995^{xix}.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Terminal phase-out management plan (second tranche): it includes further training programmes for customs officers to implement the licensing system by Japan (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction) ◆ Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase V): To implement the remaining activities in the Terminal phase-out management plan; continue to strengthening the national regulations and enforcement for preventing illegal trade of ODSs; initiate legislation to support the phase-out of HCFCs; to continue to raise more public awareness; undertake steps to phase-out use of CFC MDIs; (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction) ◆ Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: Preparation of the HPMP including assistance for policy and legislation; survey of HCFC use and analysis of data; and development and finalization of the full HPMP including consultations (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction)
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Laws, Legislation and Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry Law 1992 - Protection of wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Law 1994 - Freshwater Fisheries Law 1991 - Law on Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing Vessels 1989 ◆ Seed Bank Project in the Union of Myanmar: was performed from 1 June 1997 ~ 31 May 2002, funded by JICA. The system for genetic resources management, exploration and collection, classification and evaluation, preservation and multiplication, data management of plant genetic resources, and exchange of genetic resources and information is established in the seed bank.^{xx}
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KLIMA Climate Change Center: As an organization committed to realizing and reinforcing efforts in protecting the global climate that affects health, food and water, and human life (http://www.klima.ph) - One-environment.ph: It is a partnership between and among concerned Philippine government agencies, financial institutions and non-government organizations (http://www.one-environment.ph) - DENR Representation to the Inter-Agency Committee on climate change - Creation of the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) and a Program Steering Committee (PSC) for the Adaptation to climate change ◆ Laws, Legislation and Policies^{xxi} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Projects Within watershed Reservations (DAO 1998-41) - Adoption of the watershed and Ecosystems Planning Framework (DAO 1999-01) - Institutionalization of the Directorate on Special Projects for water and Integrated Ecosystems Management and Development (SDPWIEMD) and Related Functions (DAO 2000-68) - Guidelines on the Formulation of Policies for the Sustainable Development and Management of the Pine Forest Areas and Conservation of biodiversity (DAO 1995-18) - Guidelines on the Issuances of Permit for the Collection and Transport of Biological Specimens from Protected Areas for Use by DENR biodiversity Conservation Programs/Projects (DAO 1997-33) - Establishing the Center of Integrated Ecosystems Management and biodiversity Conservation and Development at Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur amd Designating Dr. Dante Oporto as its Center Director (DAO 1999-20) - Guidelines on the Implementation of the biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) in Protected Areas (DAO 2000-13) - Adoption of Prescribed Methods in Monitoring biodiversity (DMO 2001-06) - Standard Format in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Status of biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) Implementation and Results (DMC 2001-11)
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of the Environment: http://www.env.gov.sg - National Environment Agency (NEA): This was established on 1 July 2002 under the

	<p>Ministry of the Environment to focus on the implementation of environmental policies.: http://app.nea.gov.sg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Law, Legislation and Policies^{xxii} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Protection And Management (Energy Conservation) Regulations, Reg 10 - Environmental Public Health (Cooling Towers and Water Fountains) Regulations, Reg 7 - Environmental Protection and Management (Ozone Depleting Substances) Regulations, Reg 9 - Quota Allocation System implemented for Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (1989) - Prohibit import & manufacture of non-pharmaceutical aerosol (1991) - products & polystyrene sheets/products containing controlled CFCs. (1992) - Prohibit the use of Halon 1301 for new fire-protection systems. Prohibit the import of Halon 2402 (1992) - Prohibit the import of new air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment using CFC 11 and 12. (1993) - Prohibit the import of Halon 1211 and Halon 1301 (1994) - Prohibit the import of fire-extinguishers filled with Halon 1211 (1994) - All new cars must be equipped with non-CFC air-conditioning systems (1995) - Prohibit the import of HBFCs (1995) - Prohibit the import of CFCs, carbon tetrachloride and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)(1996)
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asian Institute of Technology & School of Environment, Resources and Development : research under broadest multidisciplinary scope, for effective resource use, processing and transformation, and for sustainable development (http://www.ait.ac.th) - The Environmental Systems Information Center (ENSIC): ENSIC was established in 1978 to provide developing countries with needed information on environmental engineering and management. (http://www.clair.ait.ac.th/ensic-biblio) ◆ A total of 101 projects (comprising grant estimated at US\$ 35 million and concessional loan estimated at US\$ 5 million) have been approved for the following sectors: refrigeration, foam, halon, aerosol and solvent. By the end of 2000, Thailand completed 73 projects which decreased about 3500 ODP (Ozone Depletion Potential) MT.^{xxiii} ◆ Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase V): Coordination of the national CFC phase out plan in close consultation with the World Bank, along with the implementation of the MB phase out plan by IBRD. (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction) ◆ CFC recycling in MAC: Recovery and recycling of CFC from MAC units through the establishment of a network of recovery/recycling machines and one centralized recycling station and training for service technicians by IBRD. (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction) ◆ National CFC phase-out plan: 2007 annual implementation plan: It proposes to complete the remaining conversion projects; on-going programmes will continue such as mandatory vehicle MAC inspection, MAC technician certification, distribution of basic tools and refrigerant recovery and recycling equipment, customs training and procurement of refrigerant identifiers IBRD (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction) ◆ Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: Preparation of the HPMP including assistance for policy and legislation; survey of HCFC use and analysis of data; and development and finalization of the full HPMP including consultations. (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction)
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ http://www.climateanddevelopment.org/ap-net/efforts/country/h02_vietnam.html ◆ Institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Office for Climate Change & Ozone Protection/ International Cooperation Department/ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam

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- i <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Brochures/Climate-Change/2008/Brochure.pdf>
- ii http://www.undp.org.bd/library/newsletter/Policy%20bulletin_Oct%2007.pdf
- iii http://www.doe.gov.my/files/Courses & Seminars/ABU Guideline and Regulations-Paris inputs%5B1%5D%5B1%5D_0.doc
- iv <http://www.unep.org/ozone/viennaconvention2002.pdf>
- v http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/napa_index_by_country_october2008.pdf
- vi http://www.un.org.kh/undp/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=140&Itemid=74
- vii http://www.un.org.kh/undp/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=131&Itemid=74
- viii http://www.un.org.kh/undp/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=142&Itemid=74
- ix http://www.un.org.kh/undp/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=134&Itemid=74
- x http://englishto20.kuwww.cn/index.php?option=com_content&module=22&sortid=0&artid=0&menuid=35
- xi <http://www.undp.org.cn/projects/35738.pdf>
- xii <http://www.undp.org.cn/projects/12113.pdf>
- xiii <http://www.undp.org.cn/projects/12108.pdf>
- xiv http://www.nea.gov.vn/mme/publish/ASEAN_Report2k/Chapter9%20.pdf
- xv http://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/72E290AB-CDD1-4B32-933A-41803E6D7C20/0/laopdr_ehcp_19May05.pdf
- xvi <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/NEWS/Resources/report-en.pdf>
- xvii <http://www.doe.gov.my/v2/files/legislation/pua0434y1993.pdf>
- xviii (<http://www.met.gov.my/ClimateChange2008/>)
- xix (<http://www.un.org/esa/earthsummit/mong-cp.htm#chap21>)
- xx (http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/evaluation/jica_archive/project/term/asia/myanmar_2001.html)
- xxi (<http://www.denr.gov.ph/section-policies/result.php>)
- xxii <http://www.env.gov.sg/>
- xxiii http://www.nea.gov.vn/mme/publish/ASEAN_Report2k/Chapter9%20.pdf